

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Stated Meeting, July 17, 1885.

Present, 4 members.

President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Donations for the Library were received from the New Zealand Institute; the Geological Survey of India; the K. K. Geographische Gesellschaft at Wien; the Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein at Bremen; the Naturforschende Gesellschaft at Görlitz and Emden: the Naturhistorischer Verein der Preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens at Bonn; the University of Lund; the Statistika Central Byran at Stockholm; the Naturwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft at St. Gallen: Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles at Lausanne; the Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord and L'Académie Royale at Copenhagen; the Société Hollandaise des Sciences at Haarlem; the Bataviaasche Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen; the Académie Royale de Belgique; the Reale Accademia dei Lincei at Rome; the Société d'Anthropologie, les Sociétés Geologique, Zoologique, École Polytechnique, Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Bureau des Longitudes, Annales des Mines, Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux Arts, and the Observatoire de Paris; the Musée Guimet; the Real Academia de la Historia at Madrid; the London Geological, Zoölogical, Royal Geographical, Meteorological, Astronomical Societies, the Meteorological Office, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Nature and Prof. Joseph Prestwich of London; the Geological and Polytechnical Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire; the Royal Dublin Society; Mr. Thomas D. Smellie of Glasgow; the Royal Society and the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada; the New Hampshire Historical Society; Mr. Amos Perry of Providence, R. I.; the American Oriental Society and the American Journal of Science, New Haven; Yale College; the New York Meteorological Observatory; Mr. John B. Smith of Brooklyn; the Geological Survey

of New Jersey; the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia; the Franklin Institute: the American Journal of the Medical Sciences; the College of Pharmacy; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia Library; the American Naturalist; the Children's Aid Society; Dr. Persifor Frazer, Messrs. Samuel H. Scudder, Henry Phillips, Jr., S. Culin and Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia: the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania; the United States Naval Institute; the Maryland Historical Society; the Peabody Institute; the Johns Hopkins University: the Department of State; the United States Civil Service Commission; the War Department; the United States National Museum: the Department of the Interior; the United States Geological Survey; Mr. Jed. Hotchkiss of Staunton, Va.; Mr. R. A. Brock of Richmond; the Des Moines Academy of Science; the University of California; the California Academy of Natural Sciences, and Mr. Ramon Manterola of Mexico.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., deposited in the Library the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society (London).

Letters of envoy were received from the California Academy of Sciences; Société Hollandaise des Sciences, Haarlem; Université Royale de Lund; U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; Naturforschende Gesellschaft zu Görlitz; Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Emden; Royal Society of Canada; Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.

Letters of acknowledgment were read from the Virginia Historical Society (96–119); Natural History Museum, Strassburg (116); Kansas State Historical Society (119); Université Royale de Lund (116).

The Committee appointed to examine the paper presented for the Transactions at the last meeting by Dr. Walsh, reported it undesirable for publication by the Society.

On motion the report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The deaths of the following members were announced:

Dr. Franklin B. Hough, Lowville, N. Y., June 11, 1885, æt. 63.

Dr. Edward B. Hartshorne, Philadelphia, June 22, 1885, ett. 68.

Lieut. Henry H. Gorringe, New York, N. Y., July 6, 1885.

On motion the President was authorized at his discretion to appoint suitable persons to prepare the usual obituary notices.

The President reported that he had appointed Samuel Wagner, Esq., to prepare an obituary notice of the late Robert Treat Paine, and that Mr. Wagner had accepted the duty.

A paper by Prof. Daniel Kirkwood of Bloomington, Indiana, entitled "The Comet of 1866, and the Meteors of November 14th," was presented, for which a plate was authorized.

Pending nominations Nos. 1049-1068 were read.

On motion the Society ordered, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee, that a plate should be prepared to accompany Dr. Stokes' paper presented at the last meeting at a total cost not to exceed \$44.

On motion the Society resolved to dispense with the meetings of August 21st and September 18th, and with that of the Officers and Council on August 14th.

The rough minutes were read and the Society was adjourned by the President.

A great Trap Dyke across Southeastern Pennsylvania. By Prof. H, Carvill Lewis.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 15, 1885.)

Prof. H. D. Rogers, in his Report on the Geology of Pennsylvania, published in 1858, refers to two trap dykes in Southeastern Pennsylvania. One of these is said to cross the Bethlehem turnpike about a mile above Flourtown, being "about two and one half miles long, commencing north-west of Springfield township and ranging past Bickell's Mill on the Wissahickon to the School-House further west." * The other dyke is described as follows: "Another dyke or trap crosses the Schuylkill near Conshohocken; commencing a little east of the Perkiomen turnpike, about half way between Barren Hill and Marble Hall, it crosses the Norristown or Ridge turnpike, ranges nearly along the crest of the Conshohocken

^{*} Geol. of Penna., Rogers, Vol. 1, p. 214, 1858.